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BROADWAY THEATER—" The Danites."

BRTANT'S OPERA HOUSE—Negro Minstrels.

EAGLE THEATER—" That Wife of Mine."

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1877.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN,-About 16,600 men with supplies and Ammunition have entered Pleyna to reinforce Osman Pasha. Part of Santo Domingo is in revolt. The late ex-President Thiers's manifesto has been published, ---- Brighter prospects are re-ported from the famine districts of Madras,

bled at Treaton for the New-Jersey Republican Con-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- It is reported that Richard B. Consolly is willing to pay \$1,000,000 to settle the city's claims against him, - William H. Grace was sentenced yesterday to four months imprisonment for assaulting Gen. Sharpe. - The Police Justices asked the Police Commissioners for the names of "shyster" lawyers, ____ Joseph Kerner was held in Newark for the murder

of Clarence W. Gomersall. —— Gold 1031s, 1031s, 1031s, 1031s, Gold value of the legal tender-dollar at the close, 96910 cents; of the silver dollar, 964 cents. Stocks active and lower, closing feverish with a

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair and somewhat warmer weather, with few, light clouds. Thermometer yesterday, 62°, 79°,

Sitka Jack is expected to be the next leader of hostile bands; Alaska the field; the fifteen white men and their families there, the first victims. Our soldiers are so few that we cannot afford to send any thither, until a massacre of the white people has taken place. Besides the immediate loss of life and property, a war thereafter is likely to be far more expensive than it would be to send troops now. But the prevention of wars has never been a part of our Indian policy.

Another savings bank failure is reported from Chicago. It is hoped that the losses by it will not be so heavy as those caused by the ruin of the State Savings Bank, whose officers are now under indictment. A glance at the figures of the Fidelity Savings Bank shows up and probably lost in mortgages on real estate. If the property mortgaged is, like that of the State Savings Bank, largely suburban, its sale at the present time will, in many cases, bring little or nothing, since its original value was chiefly speculative.

Mr. Conkling controls the State Convention. not only because he is a popular man and a skilful organizer, but because the opposition to him has been a vague sentiment instead of an active force. What will be do with it? That there is to be no very enthusiastic commendation of the President seems to be accepted on all hands as a matter of course; it is also pretty well settled that the Administration is not to be directly attacked. We have little fear that the trained politicians now assembling at Rochester will create needless quarrels and heart-burnings among the Republicans of the State. They know how much the party needs union if it expects to accomplish anything this year.

Ex-Controller Connolly wishes to come home. He has not been happy in foreign lands; he cannot adapt himself to foreign customs; he proposes to come back if the city will take \$1,000,-000 and say no more about it. Upon the whole, it is about what we might have expected. Mr. Sweeny has made everything pleasant. Mr. Tweed has not quite got permanently out looked upon as an enemy of mankind, or at of jail yet, but he seems to be working out least, of Philadelphia. "To spy into the af- the hundred thousand models in this by degrees, and when he emerges periodically "fairs of the President of the Permanent Expo-

to entertain the public with his personal reminiscences he is greeted with cordial and appreciative laughter. Mr. Woodward is rolling in wealth and impudence. Almost everybody except poor Connolly has been provided for. We do not wonder that the ex-Controller feels lonely and abused. If he only had a brother the thing might be arranged at once.

There had been some preparations on the part of the ifreconcilables to check at Lynchburg the hearty welcome which greets the President on his Southern tour. But the reports of his speeches and the receptions elsewhere overcame the hospitable Lynchburgers. The leaders of the opposition were left behind, to sulk at home; the welcome was full and cordial. There could be no better testimony to the good work that the President is doing, than the fact that the old, obstructive leaders are shoved aside by the people of the South.

The facility with which Chevket Pasha has sent over 20,000 men, with fresh supplies of provisions and ammunition, into Plevna, renders it clear that the Russians have made little progress toward intercepting communication between the Turkish stronghold and Sophia. If the Russians ever entertained the intention of reducing Plevna by famine, they must now abandon it. Henceforth they will have to depend upon the slow, gradual operation of a siege, corresponding in some respects with the strategy which led, in the last war, to the capture of Sebastopol by the Allies.

An opposition is developed on the part of the Bank Department to the measures which the trustees of the Long Island Savings Bank are taking to keep it out of the hands of a receiver. If the depositors consent to the plan of the trustees, there should be no opposition elsewhere, as the people who own the deposits ought to have the right to say what shall be done with them. The performances of receivers have not hitherto been so prompt or so prefitable that they are likely to be better on the whole than the plan proposed. All that can be reasonably asked of the trustees is to give satisfactory security.

SENATOR CONKLING.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, it is reported, does not contemplate a warfare upon the Administration. Some things he cannot very warmly support; other things he dislikes. But he does not feel that it is his part to began an attack upon a newly-elected Republican President which, if successful, could only divide the Republican party and put an end to its existence. Such are current reports. If they are not true, they ought to be. Widely as THE TRIBUNE has differed from Mr. Conkling, it finds him altogether too large a man to throw away his own future and that of his party in a warfare which would palpably have only a narrow and selfish purpose. Mr. Coukling is convinced that the Republican party is the only one to which the welfare of the country can safely be intrusted. We credit him with a desire not to destroy that party. But he is also a shrewd politician. With all the patronage of President Grant to support him, he was not able to secure, in the attitude of a champion of Grant's Administration, as large a share of Republican support as Mr. Blaine, not identified with that Administration, had secured, and it will quickly occur to him that, if by his assistance the Republican party should be alienated from its Administration, he would only have helped to create and strengthen an element of which the Senator from Maine would readily secure the leadership and support.

We give Mr. Conkling credit for a strong and unswerving attachment to the cause of Domestic.-A fire in the Patent Office build- public honor and a sound currency. In that ing did great damage, the full extent of respect, he must approve the course of the which is not yet known. —— The President visited Lynchbarg and held a pubtile last Administration from an opposite course. city and of the State depends upon the peace-No other community, outside of the States imby the complete success of the President's polis there a stronger or more hearty approval of that policy among men of business, intelligence and influence. It is not easy to suppose that Mr. Conkling will throw away what hold he has upon the confidence and regard of such men in this powerful community, and for the sake of following in the footsteps of others.

It is probably safe to say that he does not regard with unqualified approval the steps thus far taken in the matter of Civil Service reform. But there are others who are hearty supporters of the Administration, and who yet look upon its course in that matter as savoring rather of the doctrinaire than of the statesman, and Mr. Conkling, if he holds these opinions, will not find himself alone in them party should give to its President a generous support and a fair opportunity.

THE RECENT FAILURES AND FRAUDS.

Failures and frauds chase each other across the stage. On Friday, one of the oldest sugar houses fell. On Saturday, Philadelphia stood aghast at the gigantic fraud of Mr. Morton. Yesterday, the Fidelity Savings Bank of Chicago closed its doors. Providence is mercifully severe. It does not let this people escape from trial while fraud and rottenness remain that much of the funds must have been tied to swallow up the earnings of patient toil. The shock is not pleasant, but it is better that it comes now than after a vast structure of credit had been reared upon unsound foundations.

Only through his own forgetfulness, it was eight years been emptying fraudulent certificates of stock upon an over-trusting public. The crime is his, but the fault is partly that of a community which trusts eminent citizens to manage the affairs of corporations without the slightest scrutiny. This crime peculiarly in large numbers from all classes of persons, illustrates the American method of corporate management-that method which has taught mind to a bewildering multiplicity of obofficials to treat an inquiring public as jects. Here is a gentle and soft-spoken plantan impertinent meddler, and encouraged er's daughter, who, being ruined by the war, some to keep a Grand Jury for the in- has made a living for her family by discovering dictment of persons guilty of attempting a better plan of building a bedstead. Here to make known unwelcome facts. It does is a learned clergyman who has created a new not appear that directors or stockholders griddle. A cigar-box model of an apparatus of the West Philadelphia Railroad Company had ever made the slightest effort to verify the reports of their officers. Mr. Morton was cent dividends, and was quoted at 175, and a clothes-pin. The same intellect which money no one seems to have asked. Had any inquisitive person endeavored to find out, for also with sharpening the point of a cambric the protection of the public, probably he would have been snubbed or insulted by officials, roundly abused by well-meaning journals, and

" sition! Outrageous!" those excellent bankers would have cried, who are now trying to find out of how much they have been robbed. But it is just such blind confidence in a management that breeds scoundrels. The best of men, because they are strongly trusted, are strongly tempted, and stand in the greater need of that moral defence which constant watchfulness and publicity only can give.

How serious this blow will prove to business interests, it is difficult to say. Apparently, Mr. Morton had borrowed over \$1,000,000, using fraudulent certificates as security. No doubt other large sums had been borrowed upon the genuine stock, which was held worth over \$1,000,000 on the very morning of the exposure, and which nobody could sell at any price that night. These large loans, for which the security has suddenly vanished, may cause some trouble. But the worst effect will be the grave distrust which must be produced where Mr. Morton was held so high. Destruction of confidence, at a time when confidence is peculiarly needed, involves more than the loss of one or two millions. The event will bear good fruit, however, if it teaches men in positions of trust to beware of gambling in stocks. Like many others, it seems, Mr. Morton had faith in the coal roads, and lost largely in Philadelphia and Reading, and his earliest fraud was prompted by overwhelming losses on that stock. We shall have a better chance of financial recovery when it comes to be a rule rigidly observed by men intrusted with the care of the money of others, and rigidly enforced by stockholders, that no man in that position ought ever to indulge in speculation. This is not the first, nor by many will it be the last, of frauds arising from the same cause.

The fall of the Fidelity Savings Bank has not been wholly unexpected. Though it has made a long struggle, the persistency of the run upon it, which began after the failure of the State Savings Bank, clearly indicated a general impairment of confidence. The capital was only \$200,000, but it had a surplus of \$98,000 more in October last, and was especially well known because of the activity of its President. Its fall is not likely to cause serious disturbance at Chicago, as it will hardly occasion surprise, but every such event tends immediately to increase the drain upon New-York banks, and, more broadly, to intensify the distrust and apprehension which make a revival of business so difficult.

The one thing unquestionably solid in our condition, is the enormous productivenesss of for our wheat and corn, cotton, provisions, and manufactured products. Faith that the the great resources of the land, and in the enterprise, invention and industry of the people. The recovery will be the more sure and steady interruption from startling failures or shocking disclosures, for the removal of crippled firms, the closing of banks which have lost public confidence, and the exposure of men who have abused great trusts. Above all, it will be a more steady and sure recovery if the people first learn that the best of men need constant support and publicity in the management of fiduciary trusts, and that the corporation which closes its books to the public is presumably

THE PATENT OFFICE. The country has narrowly escaped an irreparable disaster. In the destruction of the Lentze's fresco. The long colonnades of the more rebuild it than England could make a new London or Italy a new Rome. There is traordinary collection of dusty traps which reaway overpowered and bewildered, confessing museum have been brought together.

Nowhere else in the world, certainly, is there such an exhibition at once of the progress of the useful arts, and the steady advance of a people in wealth and civilization, From the primitive apple-parer to the Walamong those who msist that the Republican tham watch and Hoe's latest perfecting printing press is a tremendous march; but the successive steps are all illustrated in the long series of Patent Office models. We might trace there the development of the country, nay, the development of each separate State, in the chronology of inventions, and as such it was everywhere accepted. and watch the growth of culture depicted in the change of a people's wants, as they come to think gradually less of stump-eradicators, and more of patent bustles. And yet it is a peculiarity of American inventive genius that it does not abandon one art when it takes up tools of the farmer and the pioneer, even when it is polishing the latest luxury for the rich man's parlor or the fine lady's toilet. From forty to fifty patents are granted discovered that Mr. John S. Morton had for or renewed every day, and there is hardly a conceivable department of useful industry to

does not lend hourly aid. It is a queer illustration of the American character, also, that the inventors are recruited and that the same inventor applies his to lift a Mississippi steamboat over obstructions is the work of Abraham Lincoln. A school-boy has a patent for a folding-table, and of the mammoth steam-engine busies itself needle, pegging a heavy boot, and planning a rat-trap, a paper-knife, a pop-gun and a pair of garters. It is melancholy, perhaps,

to think how small a proportion of

value, how many dead hopes are buried in favor the Director, and was fully aware of the these crowded cases; how much suffering, privation and disappointment were wasted in the production of useless combinations of wood and iron, which are slowly dropping to pieces in the obscurity of the model room. But the Patent Office, nevertheless, is a cheerful and exhilarating place, for it shows us in the brightest light the evidences of our national wealth and strength, the promise of our continued prosperity, and some of the most honorable traits of our national character. It teaches that there is nothing within the power of man that we cannot do, and no condition of civilized life to which we cannot instantly adapt ourselves.

THE VOICE OF THE DEAD.

It may be that no utterance which the great French statesman made during his life was of such moment to the nation he loved, and the people whose political needs he so clearly recognized, as the few words he has now spoken to them from his grave. The manifesto, found among his papers and published in Paris yesterday, cannot add to the strength of the popular dependence on his wisdom and patriotism, but it will give renewed courage to the Republicans of France, in the trial which still awaits them. There is no obscure or uncertain word in this posthumous address of Thiers's. A pronounced Monarchist during the greater portion of his life, he at last declares that a Monarchy is no longer possible to France. In terms apparently as keen and unflinching as those of Gambetta, he describes the existing situation as "intolerable," asserts the sovereignty of the Republic and its power to rebuke the outrages committed by the Mac-Mahon Government, demands freedom of elections and of the press, and closes with a ringing rallying cry for the struggle: "Sover-"eignty of the Republic, Law, Liberty, and Peace !"

In declaring that it will be usurpation to resist the power of the majority, Thiers says no more than Gambetta said, in presenting submission or resignation as the two alternatives left for the Government. Will the journals which print this manifesto be also indicted and placed upon trial? The old patriot is beyoud the reach of MacMahon's obsequious prosecutors, but his voice is informed with the solemnity of a legacy, and the sanctity of a dying confession of political faith. It will be carried far and wide on every highway and byway of France. Neither existing laws nor despotic disregard of right, can keep it from our industry. The great crops will not take the ears and consciences of the millions of to themselves wings, and vanish in a night. French Republicans. It will even be Gam-The yield of petroleum and of the precious betta's most powerful advocate, in his new apmetals does not cease, nor the foreign demand | peal. It sets the stamp of the highest intellectual authority upon the policy of the party, and makes its firm support the gravest duty country will finally recover, in spite of all its of every member. Its touch will benumb and losses, is not ill-founded, for it is a faith in shrivel up the insincere, contradictory phrases of MacMahon's specious proclamation. There is now no necessity for further argument: Look on this picture, and on that! Let the when it comes, and will be the less liable to Republicans of France stand firm, and be led by him who, being dead, yet speaketh, and they are sure of a victory which even the blindest arrogance will not dare to impuga.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS LIFE.

Future ages will look back upon the nineteenth century-the period in which the correlation of forces, spectrum analysis, and the outermost planet of the solar system were discovered-as one of the great eras in the march of knowledge. They will view the present much as we now are in the habit of regarding the period that closed the seventeenth and opened the eighteenth century; as one in which so many great principles and facts Patent Office at Washington it would have lost were ascertained, that only the crambs of that one of the public buildings of Wash- discovery were left to those who have ington which, perhaps, it could least succeeded at the feast. In that older period spare-a national monument which neither the name of Newton stands preëminent in astime nor money could ever replace. If tronomical science; in the present, that of lie reception —— Senator Conklorg is said to He is a Senator from the State in which the the Capitol should fall in ruins we might Le Verrier will occupy a like position. The control the Republican Convention which meets at chief commercial city in the Union is located. take comfort in the disappearance of certain discovery of the planet Neptune was a more Rochester to-morrow. Delegates have assem- and knows how greatly the prosperity of this specimens of modern statuary, and console impressive fact than that of the law of graviourselves for the loss of Trumbull's canvas tation. Men said to one another when Newful adjustment of all difficulties at the South. by surveying the crumbling remains of ton's great discovery was announced, " It is a "good theory, but is only a theory, after all." mediately affected, can be so largely benefited Treasury could easily be reproduced. The Previous theories, like that of Ptolemy, had White House has no great value apart from served for ages to explain the movements icy toward the South, as this commercial and its associations. But the Patent Office is unique. of the heavenly bodies; perhaps the Newmanufacturing city, and nowhere else, perhaps, It is one of the few American institutions which tonian hypothesis, like its predecessors, were not made, but grew; and we could no would some day be supplanted. Its proof, at best, was only to be shown by means of abstruse mathematics, not at all fitted for popunothing in Washington comparable to that ex- lar appreciansion. Even at the present day most men who are fairly well informed on genposes in its interminable glass cases. The visitor eral subjects, would be puzzled if called upon may spend weeks in the vain attempt to ex- to explain exactly what is meant by the Newplore this teeming wilderness, and he will come tonian doctrine of gravity. But no such difficulty hedged about the discovery of Neptune. that nowhere else in the world could such a The man of science, sitting in his study, working out the figures that explained the variations in the orbit of the planet Uranus, came to the deliberate conclusion that an unknown planet, outside of it, drew it out of its course. He calculated the time and place in the heavens where this unknown planet should be found, and when the telescope was pointed thither, the faint disk of a world a hundred times larger than our own, and twenty-five hundred million miles away, was distinctly seen. This was, even to the common mind, clear demonstration of the truth of science,

The highest honors that science had to be stow, were heaped upon this great discoverer. Not only did the great scientific academies certify their appreciation; even the crowned heads of Europe joined in the homage. Honored, caressed, a Senator of the Empire, the Direcanother; it is never tired of elaborating the tor of the Government Observatory, the Inspector-General of Public Instruction, fortunate in his social relations, it would seem that Le Verrier had all that heart could wish. Yet it is an undeniable fact that few men enjoyed life less. His private history is public property, for his quarrels have been generally known. The which the skill and ingenuity of the inventor domes of the observatories have in all countries covered bitter fends. The serenity of the heavens is rarely extended to their observers. "Quarrels," says the German poet, "bave long "been in vogue among sages," Mathematicians are especially prone to fierce disputes. Swift wrapped in an unsavory couplet the names of two of the angry debaters over the squaring of the circle. Voltaire pierced with a satire that still retains its pungency, the mathematicians who disputed (but at length determined) the figure of the earth. In the great debate as to priority of discovery of Neptune, between Adams and Le Verrier, the latter was victorious. But the name of the discoverer was not given to the planet, as he an eminent citizen; the stock paid 20 per an editor goes down to posterity as the author of had expected, and the opinion has been placed on record by an eminent member of the French whether the dividends were paid with borrowed | puts together the complex and beautiful works | Academy, that after that disappointment "Le "Verrier was the most disagreeable associate "known in the history of science." It is related that the uncomfortable disposi-

tion of its Director led to four complete changes of the personnel of the Observatory. At last the condition of things became unendurable, and the facts were represented to

fame that was conferred upon the Observatory by having the great astronomer at its head. Marshal Vaillant was consulted. "Sire," he replied, "the Observatory is impossible with "Le Verrier; it is impossible without Le "Verrier." An investigation was ordered through what we should call a Senate Committee; the right to investigate was disputed by the Director; the report was adverse. To the report, M. Le Verrier replied: "I would rather be thrown out of the "window than descend by a ladder." And so he was "relieved from his duties." descriptions of his personal appearance add to the conviction that he was ill at ease. His bearing was haughty. His cold remark when the great telescope was finished, "It is none "too soon," may be cited in point. Arago, who was once his friend, said of him that he was "the figure 7;" a notion caused by his bending forward, while his flat, tow-like bair floated backward. He was accustomed to walk alone, with an abstracted air, planting his feet slowly and flatly; his waistcoat open, and his linen sometimes fluttering in the wind; looking out sadly from under bushy gray eyebrows. Having entered political life as a Democrat, and then gone over to the Imperialists, he was the constant mark for the stinging wit of the Opposition. A want of sleep was a feature of his last, lingering malady. There can be little doubt that the

The fire in the Patent Office brings to mind its previous experience. In 1814 it escaped destruction while the Capital was in possession of a British force. It was then under the same roof with the general Post Office. Its burning was at that time delayed by the remonstrances of its superintendent, and ultimately prevented by a tornado which passed over the city and dispersed the British. But the fate was only delayed. On the night of December 15-16, 1836, a fire broke out which utterly destroyed all the models and papers of the Patent Office. Some of the postal property alone was saved. The utter blank of all Government records on the subject of inventions back of 1836, is frequently referred to in patent suits, and has often added to their intricacy and unsatisfactory results.

its unhappiest men.

Only the other day a newsdealer was appointed First Lord of the British Admiralty, and now Mr. August Brentano retires from business a rich man It is but a little while since this most energetic and obliging of newsmen sold his small stock of daily papers over a street stand. He prospered so fast that one could almost see an improvement in his business every morning; he made an acquaintance every time he found a stray customer; and before he had reached the prime of life he had created a business, in many respects unique, and become one of the no-tabilities of the metropolis. He knows everybody, and when he sails for his well-carned holiday there will be thousands to wish him a pleasant voyage.

No one who saw the exhibition of the New-York Horticultural Society, last Spring, will fail to visit the Autumn Exhibition, which opens at Gilmore's Garden to-morrow evening. Aside from some special premiums, more than 200 prizes have been offered for plants of all varieties, in single specimens and in groups; for cut flowers and floral designs, and for Autumn fruits of every description. Out of the abundance of this fruitful year, a display of unusual attractiveness is possible, and there is no reason why the exhibition should be inferior to the most claborate of its kind in any part of the world.

POLITICAL NOTES. Gen. Butler is an enthusiastic Hayes man, too Who will mourn for Pitkin now?

There isn't so much talk as there was about the Southern policy being still an "experiment." Did Tammany pay Mr. Hendricks the distin-

gnished honor of postponing the Tweed exhibition for a week, that there might be room for a reception? It begins to look bilious for Your Uncle Dick, in Ohio. The high-toned Democracy propose to show him that when they nominate a man for his money hey will have that or his scalp. The hard-money Democrat has a cheerful time of

it in Ohio this year. Ex-Congressman Payne has just been assigned to his first speech, and the committee has picked out for the scene of his effort. Oak Harbor, a metropolis containing at least 150 voters, all Democrats. The Minnesota Republicans hold their State Con-

vention on Thursday, and are likely to give the President a pretty good indorsement. There has been little excitement or discussion in the State about the course of the Administration, and the convention is not likely to be especially demonstrative in any di-

The latest phase of the daily rumor about the Ohio clerks is that they have signed a paper pledging themselves to go home on an excursion train at mif fare. This report will probably be tipped over o-day. Meanwhile the interesting statement is made that there are not more than 150 Ohio voters in all the departments. One would think irom the talk which has been made that there were at least

Senator Thurman takes occasion to say that the President has adopted the principles he has himself peen fighting for during the past ten years. Then why is Mr. Thurman climbing the stump at the tail end of a campaign to make a speech against the President? He would be more consistent to speak on the opposite stump, and then he would not be forced to so disgraceful a surrender as he has made o the inflationists. The good news comes from Mississippi that the

Grand Jury of Kemper County has found six indictments for murder, and twenty-five indictments for being accessory to murder. It is surmised, though not authoritatively stated, that nearly all are aimed at the participants in the Chisholm massacre, Whether the indictments will secure any convictions is of course doubtful, but it is a great relief to the credit of the State that the first step toward justice for a great crime has been taken.

The Mississippi Democrats sent a man who was formerly in the Union army to the State Senate last year, and they have just renominated him enthusiastically. The press of the State is making a good deal of a pow-wow about the act as a refutation of what is pleasantly termed "Northern slanders" gainst the South's methods of treating new-comers. This seems a trifle hasty and inadequate. So long as the generous Democracy of Mississippi invades every independent party meeting with shot-guns, its appeals for a gentler judgment from the North will be in vain. It is creditable that a Union soldier is treated as he ought to be, but that fact is not so stupendous that it can blot out a thousand other cases where the simplest justice is denied.

There is a chance for some brisk music in the Wisconsin Democratic Convention to-morrow. The committee, in calling the meeting, took the liberty to drop the old name of the party, and affixed the less fragrant one of "People's Reform." This stirred up the Bourbons, and they have been growling ever since. The suggestion that the dispute be settled by a compromise on the name of "Fraud" party has not been cheerfully received. On other points there is likely to be much labor. If the Convention tries to build a worse platform than the Republicans did, they will fail beyond a doubt. That is a job which can't be done. If they try to nominate a better ticket than the Republicans agreed upon, they will fail again, for the Republicans have the best ticket they have had for years. This is Mr. Randall's week to be a subsidy man,

evidently. The announcement is sent out from Washington that his friends claim his nomination on the first ballot, and the information is added that he will so construct the committees that the subsidy claimants will not be grieved. In harmony with this bulletin comes this statement from the always favored Texas paper: "Mr. Randall, through a convenient friend, comes to the front and emphatically denies that he had anything to do with drafting the platform of the late Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, that anathematizes subsidies and strikes at the Texas and Pacific Railroad. He

or knew anything of it until it was out." Who is this "convenient friend," and when and where did he come to the front? The North has certainly heard nothing from him. This performance of standing first upon one foot and then upon the other is becoming wearisome. In any other party than the Democratic it would have runned the man who attempted it long ago. But if the antisubsidy Democrats have any feelings on the subject they succeed in keeping them down most admirably.

PERSONAL.

It now appears that Mr. Bierstadt has not bought a building site on Conanicut Island.

Theodore Thomas's Summer campaign in the West was one of the must successful tours, in a pecuniary

Mr. Frederick von Inten, the pianist, has just returned from a year's absence in Germany, and has resumed his professional pursuits in this city.

The Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, are again under the yoke of the tax collector. Three cows have again gone to the nuction block, and a wall arises from The Woman's Journal.

Mr. Martin Milmore, the Boston sculptor, is only thirty-two years old. He entered Mr. Ball's sindio as a pupil at the age of fifteen. He is a man of slender figure and thoughtful face, reserved and refined in ap-pearance and manner.

This is the fashion in which Mrs. Hayes appeared at the Chattanooga dinner: Dress of rich black silk with white neck-tie and a bunch of flowers in her hair. The young ladies of her party were dressed with the same delicate plainness. Mr. Evarts has leased a handsome house in

Washington for the next two years. Mr. and Mrs. Evarts and their four unmarried daughters will make up the domestic circle therein during the coming season. The Secretary will give the usual formal entertar demanded by his position. greatest astronomer of our century was one of The late Senator Bogy never allowed politi-

cal bias to sway bim in his personal relations. He expressed the utmost friendship for Senator Morten, and has been heard to say that Morton, outside of his politica. was "as clever a man as ever lived." This kindly feeling was reciprocated by Mr. Morion. Mr. Lincoln once wrote to the late Judge Minshall, of Illinois, a letter just printed for the first

time, which concludes with this postseript, curious in the "P. S.—We have adopted it as part of our policy here never to speak of Douglas at all. Isn't that the best mode of treating so small a matter!" Miss Emily Faithfull has just begun the pub-

lication of a new weekly journal, called The West London Express. She is its editor, and has many wellknown assistants in the literary, scientific and dramatic Col. Holliday, nominee for Governor of Vir-

ginia, was one of the most carnest advocates of the Sun-day closing of the Philadelphia Exhibition last year. At the end of his speech on this subject, at the Commission ers' meeting, he asked if those who had so much to say of "the true and the beautiful," were unwilling to give one day to the contemplation of the true, after giving six days to the study of the beautiful. Gov. Blue Jeans Williams missed a train at

an Indiana town lately, and was obtaced to seek lodging at the hotel. The clerk, not knowing him, assigned him to a room of limited dimensions in the fourth story, re-serving a handsome room down stairs for an expected commercial traveller. The youth presently discovered his mistake, and the patient Governor of the State was e-corted, with trantic apologies, to the more comfortable

The Rev. Joseph Cook is described with odd appreclation by a Virginian in Boston. This writer calls the elergyman "colossal," and discourses concerning his large head, broad face, bushy and tawny beard, florid complexion, clear, oright eyes, and his movements reminding one " of the awkward, heavy gait of an ele phant." But "he goes on unfolding his splended argu, ment for over an hour, holding his audience with the grasp of a giant. His voice acquires power. His arms fly about like ponderous flatis. His great feet come down at times on the platform with force enough almost to crack the foundations. Now and then he stoops forward with hands upon thichs, head thrust forward, and eyebrows elevated dingers, head thrust forward, and eyebrows clevated almost to the roots of his hair, while with biting sarcasm he makes some tremendous thrust at the natversaries of truth. He thrilis, melts, uplifts, convaises, mappines his hearers, as the argument roits indestically on; and when the Last word has been spoken we turn away with the crowd, agreeing with everybody else that this man is a giant in intellect."

GENERAL NOTES.

The London World says that the climax of egotism was reached when a war correspondent tele-graphed a few weeks since: "The Turks are evacuating the Dobradja. I shall remain."

From Havre comes the tidings that there neet be no more sea-sickness. A number of persons, it is said, have repeatedly been taken on board the steam-tug l'Avant-port, and have put out to sea just where they were most likely to meet with severe tests, and it has been found that those who were provided with a certain electro-magnetic girdle were entirely exempted from sea-sickness, while those who became sea-sick with-out this appliance were almost instantaneously cared by its appealion. The girdle, it is explained, tends to check the decangement of the diaphragm.

Young soapsuds and old nicotine have proved fatal in the case of an English lad at Dartmouta Park. He saw some children blowing scap bubbles on a r por's door-step and borrowed a clay pipe from his father. which he soon broke. He then returned for another and his father gave him an old wooden pipe which had been ying on a shelf for a year. In an hour the child was lying on a shelf for a year. In an hour the child was very sick, vomiting and becoming very drowsy and dendy pale. At the end of the taired day the little lel-low's sufferings came to an end. The physician testified at the inquest that the child ded from imbibing meeting contained in the old wooden pipe.

A ragged coat-tail has recently been flaunted in the face of an English jury. A gentleman sat at the left of the driver on the box-seat of a London omothus. and at the end of Cheapside, while crossing over to Newgate-st., they were compeded to follow a heavily laden wagon. The driver of another omnibus whipped up his horses and attempted to pass between the wagon and the other omnibus. The result was a collision and the tail of the gentleman's coat was torn in several places. Being a thorough-going Englishman, he sued the company which carployed that driver. The defence arresd that the gentleman had no right to have the tail of his coat outside the side-rail of tae box, but the magistrate would not listen to the plea, but ordered a verdict of damages and costs for the plaintiff.

William B. Forrest, who has brought one action in the courts of New-York to break the will of Edwin Forrest, purposes to institute another action in Philadelphia for the possession of the Forrest Home. He asserts that he has made an examination into the affairs of the Home, and he finds that the property devoted to it is largely in excess of the maximum allowed by law, and that the revenue from it has been used by the trustees since 1874, when the Home was incorporated. In addition to this he sets forth that the Home is not fulfilling the purposes of its founder, and says that whereas it was intended as a home for decayed actors, it has thus far given support to only one such person, and he the for given support to only one steep reserved in the first steep of the Forrest is in error. There are five immates of the Forrest Home at present—three men and two women. The claimant is a second cousin of the tragedian.

There was a scandalous scène in a Ritualisle church in Hampshire, Eng., a fortnight ago. A gentleman going into the church about ten minutes the service began, was astonished to see on the altar two thick wax candles in jewciled candlesticks, a large gilt crucifix and two jars of flowers. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he went into the chancel, and seizing the candlesticks and the cruciffx, carried them to a pew midway down the aisle. In a few minutes the curate came out of the vestry, and looking a chast at the transforms tion scene on the altar, faced the congregation; but no one spoke. Eventually the sacrilegious offender was pointed out to him. The curate marched down the aisle and the debate opened. Q. "What have you done with the candlesticks you have taken from the altar!" A 'There they are." Q. "Then give them up, sir." A. "I shan't." The Curate. "I will have you removed,"

A "Do so." As the curate passed the altar he bowed and went forward to the vestry, but the choir refused to assist him. Then he returned to the altar steps, and falling down on his knees, he prostrated him-self before the empty table, crossed himself more than once, and mane avred in some gold way with his hands and arms. The gentleman in the pew then hissed him. The curate rose, and again bowing to the aliar, went down the aisle, and the debate was resumed. Qyou leave the church 1" A. "No, I saan't." Q. "You you leave the church 1" A. "No, I shan't." Q. "You won't t then I will send for a policeman." A. "Do so the somer you do it the better." When the policeman entered the church the discussion was reopen d. Tae Curate. "You are breaking the law." A. "And what are you doing, sir f you are both breaking the law and your oath." The Curate. "I represent the Year, and I give you in charge. A. "You represent the Pepe. That's whom you represent." The policeman skepped forward, but a shrill voice from the doorway cried out: "Don't you touch him." The curate drew back, and asked the intruder if he intended to interrupt the service. "Gertainly not, if you keep within bounds," was the response. So the curate abandoned the contest, and in a few min-